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10/617,605	07/11/2003	Larry Pearlstein	HA-59APPCON	2905
26479	7590	05/30/2008	EXAMINER	
STRAUB & POKOTYLO 788 Shrewsbury Avenue TINTON FALLS, NJ 07724				VO, TUNG T
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 04/30/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues that De With fails to clearly identify “ a first predetermined contiguous image area and second predetermined contiguous image area”, the encoding constraints relating to the predetermined image areas; to modify Keesman into De With would not render obvious the claimed subject matter.

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. It is submitted that De With discloses teaches a plurality of contiguous blocks of pixels of a prediction image is stored in a search area memory (col. 1, lines 9-10), this would suggest that each of the contiguous blocks of pixels is determined and less than the image and being used of motion prediction, and wherein a contiguous block of pixels is code each time (col. 5, lines 46-49; see compression circuit of fig. 3) and the coded contiguous block of pixels are constraint, which the coded contiguous block of pixels is less bit then the contiguous block of pixels inputted to the compression circuit.

Keesman teaches a predetermined number of contiguous blocks prior encoding (col. 1, lines 14-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Keesman into the compression circuit (fig. 3) of De With in order to provide a simple and inexpensive compression system to reduce the complexity of the conventional ones.

The applicant argues that Xia does not teach the MPEG-2 encoding and the first non-overlapping image segment occurring in the same location in each of the first and second images, the location of said first non-overlapping image segment being determined prior to encoding of the first and second images, and clarify Zhu reference.

The examiner would like to point out that Xia teaches the MPEG-1, MPEG-2, MPEG-4 standard would be used in encoding (cols. 1 and 2), where MPEG-2 standard would obvious show a first and second images that comprises objects. Xia further teaches the segmentation processor (104) for segment each frame of the video signal to separate it into its constituent objects; foreground, background, text, graphics, etc, which are defined by their boundary and their object blocks, this would suggest a first non-overlapping image segment (38 of fig. 1) being determined prior to encoding of the first and second images. In view of the discussion above, the claimed limitations are unpatentable over Xia. Zhu reference is cited to show the MPEG-1 and MPEG-1 encoding technique having a first and second images, and the image is segmented into non-overlapping blocks and each block is encoded separately.

/Tung Vo/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2621